Reaction in Guinea Pigs Infected with Tubercle Bacilli after Establishment of Asbestosis. Twelve guinea pigs, after inhaling King's floats asbestos dust for 26 months, were infected with tubercle bacilli and then removed to normal air. Six of these animals died within seven weeks, five from intercurrent non-tuberculous infection. The remaining six animals were sacrificed at intervals up to 14 months after infection. The subpleural tubercles in the dusted animals were no more numerous than in non-dusted controls but a considerable number were found in the depths of the lung about foci of asbestosis. The tuberculous component of the combined reaction showed only slight local extension about lesions in the lungs and tracheobronchial lymph nodes. Caseation was found in tubercles 1-1/2 months old, but by 5-1/2 months it had completely disappeared, leaving only scar tissue. Foci of fibrosis still persisted in the last animal, which was killed 14 months after infection.

Reaction in Rabbits. Rabbits exposed to the asbestos dust for periods up to 19 months developed a low-grade foreign-body type of reaction but no fibrosis. Although their lungs contained particulate elements of the dust, fibers were not present, indicating that the upper respiratory mechanism of the rabbit is adequate to exclude fibrous foreign bodies. Two rabbits, after inhaling dust for 6 and 19 months, lived in normal air for more than two years. At autopsy neither animal showed any evidence of cellular reaction or fibrosis in the terminal bronchioles nor were there any asbestosis bodies.

Reactions in White Rats. All the rats had acquired an infection, re-

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